74-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WUMEN HAVE BUSY SESSION IN WASHINGTON

OCT 25 1941

Chicago Will Entertain Meeting To Be Held October 1942

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Council of Negro Women decided at its eight annual meeting here last week that henceforth stronger and more militant representations shall be made to the various federal departments for a more equitable distribution of opportunities for Negroes to serve national government in its many ramifications.

Details of specific requests and plans for the furtherance of the program have been left in the hands of a permanent corps of officers of the council whose headquarters will be situated in the nation's capital.

OCT 25 1941

The firdings of the recent convention will form the basis for the news year's work, it was announced by the president of the council, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. More than 700 women representing all walks of life, were in attendance on the convention.

The sessions were held in the interdepartment auditorium of the Department of Labor building, in the dining room of which the delegates took their lunch each day.

On Wednesday night before the opening of the council, the executive committee met at the headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, 1114 O street, when committees were organized and appointments made.

Registration and other preliminary matters pertaining to the opening of the council composed the work of the Thursday morning session and by noon the convention was in running order.

OCT 25 1941

The opening number was a symposium, entitled "The Role of the National Council of Negro Women in the World Today." Participating in this number were Mesdames Sadie Mossell Alexander, Ora Brown Stokes, Florence K. Norman, Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Mamie Davis. Mesdames Lugenia Hope, W. Gertrude Brown, Mary J. McCrory, Bessie E. Bearden and Edith Sampson discussed resources

Thursday Afternoon

The Thursday afternoon session was scheduled for the White House but the demands for tickets were so large that it was decided to have Mrs. Roosevelt meet with the women at the Labor building. This she did and listened to Vivian Carter Mason tell of "Opportunities for Work and Influence in Social Welfare;" Carita V. Roane, "Industry and Labor;" Dorothy Height, "Youth Counseling;" Sue Bailey Thurman, "Inter-Cultural Relations" and Elsie Austin, "Citizenship." At the close of this symposium, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. Among the topics touched by her were: "We hope to have bureaus for training volunteers for civilian defense work in which there will be no discrimination and all citizens will be treated alike. The nutrition program especially in the South must be made better. Sanitation must be improved.

OCT 25 1941

"If we are to make our country a real democracy, we must have in mind that everybody has made the country. We are moving in the right direction. Our country was built around an idea." She urged that we do not give up the fight and that we hold what power we have in our hands; for only in that way can we move forward in this country that together we have built year by year.

White House Tea

Directly at the close of the afternoon session fully 700 women were entertained at tea at the White House by the First Lady of the Land. There was a short musical program highlighted by Sylvia Olden, pianist and Carol Brice, contralto. Dainty refreshments were in abundance and hospitality and good-will permeated the air.

Division of Work

The work of the convention was divided into five division and all women were permitted to sit in on the discussions of these committees: Mrs. John Hope, chairman of citizenship; Mrs. Christian Smith, chairman of Spiritual Values; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Social Welfare and Labor; Mrs. Carita B. Roane, Economics and Employment; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Reconstruction or After Peace, WHAT?

OCT 25 1941

Thursday Evening

Mrs. Mary H. Plummer of Washington extended the welcome to the delegates with the response from Mrs. Leila T. Alexander. Addresses from Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter, "The Stakes of Democracy in the Present World Crisis;" Hon. Lucille Foster McMillin, Commissioner, U S. Civil Service Commission and Lester Granger of the Urban League, on "The Responsibilities of Minorities in the National Emergency." Mary Caldwell Dawson of operatic note, sang. President Bethune was assisted in presiding by Vice Presidents Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs Christine Smith, Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle and Harriette B. Hall.

Friday Morning

The Friday morning session was devoted to the work of the committees and the general program. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferrebee spoke on "A Program for Home Planning." The Hon. Paul V. McNutt addressed the afternoon session. He said that "We are creating a new world—either Christian or not Christian."

A panel discussion of "Immediate Council Objectives" was participated in by Mesdames Mayme Higgins, Jenetta Welch, Sarah Lee Fleming, Margaret Sims, Norma Boyd, Bertha Black, Hattie M. Hale and Harriet S. Butcher. Nannie M. Burroughs assisted at devotions.

Friday Evening

The Friday evening session was held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard university. Rev. Stephen Spottswood opened with prayer, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, was presented by Mrs. Bethune. He extended greetings and made pointed remarks on the work of the council and world conditions today. Dr. Johnson urged that the government "set an example" to private enterprise by employing colored persons. Referring to President Roosevelt's declarations against race discrimination in defense jobs, Dr. Johnson declared that it is necessary for the President's words to be accompanied by action. While there has been much improvement in wider employment of colored people, there is yet much to be desired, he held.

Dr. Johnson said that if what the government does for colored persons is not more far reaching than ever before, the colored people will suffer more than they ever have done since the days of slavery. Hon. A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, addressed the council on "National Defense Includes Everybody. He declared "defense is for every one" and developed the thought that in the defense program any idea of race discrimination in jobs may be overshadowed in picking persons best qualified to do certain types of work.

Mr. Berle suggested that under a Nazi regime, the colored people would be relegated to a low standard and said that under it even the chapel in which last night's meeting was held would be "outlawed."

OCT 25 1941

Sees No One As Safe

"We of this national have something to defend, regardless of race, color or creed," he said, holding that no one will be safe until the would-be world conquerors of Europe are subdued.

Mr. Berle told the assemblage it will be necessary for this country to double the size of its navy, in building up our own internal defense, and added: "We must produce twice as much as this country has ever produced before."

He told the assemblage one of the most important things the National Council of Negro Women can do will be to teach persons in the homes to stop waste—even to wasting a nail. He predicted that before long there will be "shortage after shortage" of many things of which persons of this nation have been used to having plenty, due to the necessity of using materials for preparedness.

Mr. Berle urged that persons seek training to equip themselves for work in the defense program.

The speaker praised the democratic form of government of this nation and pointed out that there are poor men in this country who are better off than those elsewhere who think themselves well off.

Dr. Rayford Logan spoke, after which a "National Defense Roundtable" was held with the following national workers participating:

Charles Collins, Constance Daniels of FSA; William Hastie war department: T. Arnold Hill, NYA; Frank S Horne, USHA; Campbell S. Johnson, selective service; Venita Lewis, children's bureau; George W. Crockett; Edgar G. Brown, CCC; Alfred E. Smith, WPA; Crystal Byrd Fauset, Ira D. Reid, social security; Emmer Lancaster, commerce; Thomas N. Roberts, agriculture; Robert C. Taylor, defense housing; Robert C. Weaver, OPM; Frances Williams, Jane Williams W. L. Houston and others.

OCT 25 1941

Questions were asked these workers by members of the council and answers given. Howard university's girl's glee club furnished music and Nell Hunter sang, accompanied by Camille Nickerson. Dean of Women Susie Elliott received the guests in the Art Gallery at the close of the night session. Saturday morning was a closed session at which time the committees and conference commissions reported. Election of officers was held. The constitution of the council was revised so as to permit the founder and first president, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune to be elected for ar other term. She had reached the end of her term set by the constitution.

OCT 25 1941

It was felt that it would be suicide just now to relieve her of the responsibility of leadership. The parliamentarian, Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter presided at the election. The result was as follows: president, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune; vice-presidents. Mesdames Vivian Carter Mason, Estelle Massey Ridley, Edith Spurlark Sampson and Margaret Sims; Dorothy Height was elected executive secretary; Miss Harris, recording secretary; Mrs. Bessie Bearden, treasurer; Atty. Sadie Alexander, parliamentarian and Mesdames Illery, Abernathy, Anderson and Miss Buena Kelly were elected to the executive board.

Saturday Evening

The closing session of the council was the dinner meeting in the dining room of the Labor building. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton was chairman of the dinner committee. Dr Bethune presided. Dr. William Stuart Nelson invoked the blessing. Louia Vaughn Jones gave a violin selection. Louise Burge sang. The honored guests were Mesdames Mary Church Terrell, Anna E. Murray and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, each brought greetings.

OCT 25 1941

Congresswoman from Ohio, Frances P. Bolton and Walter White were the guest speakers. Mrs Volgt, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Seigel of the Jewish Women's Congress, brought greetings from their organizations A representative of the National Educational association brought greetings as did a representative of Bethune Cookman College Trustee board.

Atty. Sarah Pelham Speaks reported the findings of the five committees. They dealt with education, economics, central bureau of information, curricula of schools, international relations and South American relations. The findings touched on the council will social security for all, defense program, discrimination of Negro soldiers, union labor and activities.

Atty. Sarah Pelham Speaks reskilled workmen, housing, citizenship schools, army compensation and peace plans against war. Mrs. U. G. Dailey, chairman of time and place, announced that the next annual meeting of the council will be held in Chicago, in October of 1942.

74-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WUMEN HAVE BUSY SESSION IN WASHINGTON

OCT 25 1941

Chicago Will Entertain Meeting To Be Held October 1942

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Council of Negro Women decided at its eight annual meeting here last week that henceforth stronger and more militant representations shall be made to the various federal departments for a more equitable distribution of opportunities for Negroes to serve national government in its many ramifications.

Details of specific requests and plans for the furtherance of the program have been left in the hands of a permanent corps of officers of the council whose headquarters will be situated in the nation's capital.

The firdings of the recent convention will form the basis for the news year's work, it was announced by the president of the council, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. More than 700 women representing all walks of life, were in attendance on the convention.

The sessions were held in the Interdepartment auditorium of the Department of Labor building, in the dining room of which the delegates took their lunch each day.

On Wednesday night before the opening of the council, the executive committee met at the headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, 1114 O street, when committees were organized and appointments made.

Registration and other preliminary matters pertaining to the opening of the council composed the work of the Thursday morning tion was in running order.

The opening number was a symposium, entitled "The Role of the National Council of Negro Women in the World Today." Participating in this number were Mesdames Sadie Mossell Alexander, Ora Brown Stokes, Florence K. Norman, Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Mamie Davis. Mesdames Lugenia Hope, W. Gertrude Brown, Mary J. McCrory, Bessie E. Bearden and Edith Sampson discussed resources.

Thursday Afternoon

The Thursday afternoon session was scheduled for the White House but the demands for tickets were so large that it was decided to have Mrs. Roosevelt meet with the women at the Labor building. This she did and listened to Vivian Carter Mason tell of "Opportunities for Work and Influence in Social Welfare;" Carita V. Roane, "Industry and Labor;" Dorothy Height, "Youth Counseling;" Sue Bailey Thurman, "Inter-Cultural Relations" and Elsie Austin, "Citizenship." At the close of this symposium, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. Among the topics touched by her were: "We hope to have bureaus for training volunteers for civilian defense work in which there will be no discrimination and all citizens will be treated alike. The nutrition program especially in the South must be made better. Sanitation must be improved.

"If we are to make our country a real democracy, we must have in mind that everybody has made the country. We are moving in the right direction. Our country was built around an idea." She urged that we do not give up the fight and that we hold what power we have in our hands; for only in that way can we move forward in this country that together we have built year by year.

White House Tea

Directly at the close of the afternoon session fully 700 women were entertained at tea at the White House by the First Lady of the Land. There was a short musical program highlighted by Sylvia Olden, pianist and Carol Brice, contralto. Dainty refreshments were in abundance and hospitality and good-will permeated the air.

Division of Work

The work of the convention was divided into five division and all women were permitted to sit in on the discussions of these committees: Mrs. John Hope, chairman of citizenship; Mrs. Christian Smith, chairman of Spiritual Values; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Social Welfare and Labor; Mrs. Carita B. Roane, Economics and Employment; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Reconstruction or After Peace, WHAT?

Thursday Evening

Mrs. Mary H. Plummer of Washington extended the welcome to the delegates with the response from Mrs. Leila T. Alexander. Addresses from Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter, "The Stakes of Democracy in the Present World Crisis;" Hon. Lucille Foster McMillin, Commissioner, U S. Civil Service Commission and Lester Granger of the Urban League, on "The Responsibilities of Minorities in the National Emergency." Mary Caldwell Dawson of operatic note, sang. President Bethune was assisted in presiding by Vice Presidents Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs Christine Smith, Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle and Harriette B. Hall.

Friday Morning

The Friday morning session was devoted to the work of the committees and the general program. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferrebee spoke on "A Program for Home Planning." The Hon. Paul V. McNutt addressed the afternoon session. He said that "We are creating a new world—either Christian or not Christian."

A panel discussion of "Immediate Council Objectives" was participated in by Mesdames Mayme Higgins, Jenetta Welch, Sarah Lee Fleming, Margaret Sims, Norma Boyd, Bertha Black, Hattie M. Hale and Harriet S. Butcher. Nannie M. Burroughs assisted at devotions.

Friday Evening

The Friday evening session was held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard university. Rev. Stephen Spottswood opened with prayer, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, was presented by Dr. Bethune. He extended greetings and made pointed remarks on the work of the council and world conditions today. Dr. Johnson urged that the government "set an example" to private enterprise by employing colored persons. Referring to President Roosevelt's declarations against race discrimination in defense jobs, Dr. Johnson declared that it is necessary for the President's words to be accompanied by action. While there has been much improvement in wider employment of colored people, there is yet much to be desired, he held.

Dr. Johnson said that if what the government does for colored persons is not more far reaching than ever before, the colored people will suffer more than they ever have done since the days of slavery. Hon. A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, addressed the council on "National Defense Includes Everybody. He declared "defense is for every one" and developed the thought that in the defense program any idea of race discrimination in jobs may be overshadowed in picking persons best qualified to do certain types of work.

Mr. Berle suggested that under a Nazi regime, the colored people would be relegated to a low standard and said that under it even the chapel in which last night's meeting was held would be "outlawed."

Sees No One As Safe

"We of this national have something to defend, regardless of race, color or creed," he said, holding that no one will be safe until the would-be world conquerors of Europe are subdued.

Mr. Berle told the assemblage it will be necessary for this country to double the size of its navy, in building up our own internal defense, and added: "We must produce twice as much as this country has ever produced before."

He told the assemblage one of the most important things the National Council of Negro Women can do will be to teach persons in the homes to stop waste—even to wasting a nail. He predicted that before long there will be "shortage after shortage" of many things of which persons of this nation have been used to having plenty, due to the necessity of using materials for preparedness.

Mr. Berle urged that persons seek training to equip themselves for work in the defense program.

The speaker praised the democratic form of government of this nation and pointed out that there are poor men in this country who are better off than those elsewhere who think themselves well off.

Dr. Rayford Logan spoke, after which a "National Defense Roundtable" was held with the following national workers participating:

Charles Collins, Constance Daniels of FSA; William Hastie war department: T. Arnold Hill, NYA; Frank S Horne, USHA; Campbell S. Johnson, selective service; Venita Lewis, children's bureau; George W. Crockett; Edgar G. Brown, CCC; Alfred E. Smith, WPA; Crystal Byrd Fauset, Ira D. Reid, social security; Emmer Lancaster, commerce; Thomas N. Roberts, agriculture; Robert Taylor, defense housing; Robert C. Weaver, OPM; Frances Williams, Jane Williams W. L. Houston and others.

Questions were asked these workers by members of the council and answers given. Howard university's girl's glee club furnished music and Nell Hunter sang, accompanied by Camille Nickerson. Dean of Women Susie Elliott received the guests in the Art Gallery at the close of the night session. Saturday morning was a closed session at which time the committees and conference commissions reported. Election of officers was held. The constitution of the council was revised so as to permit the founder and first president, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune to be elected for another term. She had reached the end of her term by the constitution.

It was felt that it would be suicide just now to relieve her of the responsibility of leadership. The parliamentarian, Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter presided at the election. The result was as follows: president, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune; vice-presidents. Mesdames Vivian Carter Mason, Estelle Massey Ridley, Edith Spurlark Sampson and Margaret Sims; Dorothy Height was elected executive secretary; Miss Harris, recording secretary; Mrs. Bessie Bearden, treasurer; Atty. Sadie Alexander, parliamentarian and Mesdames Illery, Abernathy, Anderson and Miss Buena Kelly were elected to the executive board.

Saturday Evening

The closing session of the council was the dinner meeting in the dining room of the Labor building. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton was chairman of the dinner committee. Dr Bethune presided. Dr. William Stuart Nelson invoked the blessing. Louia Vaughn Jones gave a violin selection. Louise Burge sang. The honored guests were Mesdames Mary Church Terrell, Anna E. Murray and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, each brought greetings.

Congresswoman from Ohio, Frances P. Bolton and Walter White were the guest speakers. Mrs Volgt, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Seigel of the Jewish Women's Congress, brought greetings from their organizations A representative of the National Educational association brought greetings as did a representative of Bethune Cookman College Trustee board.

Atty. Sarah Pelham Speaks re- diers, union labor and activities, skilled workmen, housing, citizenship schools, army compensation and peace plans against war. Mrs. U. G. Dailey, chairman of time and ported the findings of the five com- mittees. They dealt with education, economics, central bureau of information, curricula of schools, international relations and South American relations. The findings touched be held in Chicago, in October of can relations. The findings touched social security for all, defense program, discrimination of Negro sol-

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Women Look Forward To Session In White House

OCT 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A two and a half hour session at the White House on Thursday will highlight the 8th annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, according to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the organization, which meets here this week.

In speaking of this particular session, which will also hear Mrs. Roosevelt address some 600 women, Mrs. Bethune said the best minds of the Negro race would be present to make ten minute speeches.

Included in the impressive array of nationally known figures are Vivian Carter Mason, ranking Negro in the department of public welfare in New York City; Carita V. Roane, head of the Harlem office of the New York State Employment service. Sue Bailey Thurman, speaking on cultural activities; Elsie Austin, national president of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Dorothy Height, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. Also Earl Dickerson of the Fair Employment Practice committee; Aubrey Williams, director of the NYA. Carol Brice rising young contralto, will render several selections during the course of the discussion.

TO LIMIT TALKS

Talk will be limited to 10 minutes each. Mrs. Bethune will preside at this affair, which will end with the tea being served by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The invocation will be asked by the Rev. Robert Williams of the Asbury M. E. Church.

The eighth annual conference will get under way Wednesday evening with the executive session at the headquarters on O street. Then follow in rapid succession the other meetings of the group, including the big public meeting on Friday night at which time, A. A. Berle, assistant secretary of state, will be the principal speaker.

Paul V. McNutt, of the Federal Security agency, will speak Friday afternoon.

Friday night's dinner meeting will hear Walter White of the NAACP; Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, congresswoman from Ohio; and findings of the entire group meetings, presented by Sarah Pelham Speaks, New York attorney. Mrs Julia West Hamilton is chairman of this meeting.

Prominent women from all parts of the country are expected to take part in the discussions, centering around the defense program.

Guests of honor at the dinner meeting will include Gen. B. O. Davis; Congressman Arthur Mitchell and several distinguished women whose names had not been submitted at press time.

Growing stronger as each year brings the conference to Washington, Mrs. Bethune proudly points out that already there are some 600 women registered and paid their fees for the meetings, compared with 432 last year.

MEN TO APPEAR

While most of the program will be devoted to women speakers, many noted men will appear. Of particular interest will be the round table discussion which brings before the body the colored heads of the various governmental departments, who will answer questions put them by the women.

Government officials themselves are looking forward to this important conference which brings together representatives of more than 20 various Negro organizations in a combined effort where, as Mrs. Bethune so aptly phrases it, "The We can help the you and I solve many of the problems confronting the Negro in America today."

MRS. BETHUNE BROUGHT TO BIRMINGHAM ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Frances Bolton, left, congressman from Ohio, and Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, NYA official, at the annual banquet of the National Council of Negro Women last week in Washington. Mrs. Bolton, who prefers being called "congressman" instead of "congresswoman", was guest of honor and principal speaker at the event attended by 700 women from all parts of the nation. Mrs. Bethune is president and founder of the national council.

OCT 3 1941

74-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO WOMEN FACING TOMORROW

74

By Mrs. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

AUG 24 1941

(Continued from last week.)

be informed of the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, where thousands of our boys are being trained to be good citizens and strong men. You should know more about the Work Projects Administration in their aid and training programs. Mr. Alfred Smith, our representative in the WPA, will be happy to furnish any informatioin you may need; or Mr. William Trent of the Federal Works Agency will aid you in inquiries concerning Public Works.

If you have need for further information to strengthen your position, concerning the defense program, make inquiries to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, in the Office of Production Management, or Mr. William Pickens in the Defense Savings Division of the Treasury Department, or Mr. Robert Taylor in Defense Housing. If you need information about the Army, make contact with Judge William Hastie; about Selective Service, Major Campbell Johnson. They are all our representatives in these various departments and agencies and are ready and willing to aid you, as is Crystal Byrd Faucett, our woman and race representative in the Office of Civilian Defense.

I wonder how many of you know of the work of the National Youth Administration, which I represent as its Director of Negro Affairs? Do you know of the training opportunities we are providing through actual work experience to our boys and girls, of the assistance we are giving to keep over 60,000 of them in school in order that they may properly continue their education? They are learning to use their hands as well as their heads, to run machines, and to construct buildings, to mold and shape metal to cook and to sew, and to become proficient in business courses, music and art. Since the beginning of the National Youth Administration in 1935, over 400,000 Negro youth have received work experience. A staff of over 700 Negroes assists in the administration of this program. The training that these young people receive is preparing them for work, and thousands of them are leaving our program regularly for jobs in private industry.

AUG 24 1941

All these things and many more the government of the United States is doing under the present administration, which has demonstrated its interest in the social improvement of the masses, regardless of race, creed or color. On the twenty-fifth of June last the chief Executive of the United States issued an executive order "re-affirming the policy of full participation in the defense program by all persons, regardless of race, creed or color or national rigin and directing certain action in furtherance of said policy." This is the first proclamation of its kind issued from the President in behalf of the Negro since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. These things you must know. Such knowledge is necessary if we are to play our part in building the morale and the spirit of patriotic loyalty that is imperative today. The loyalty of the Negro women of America has never been questioned, even though their sons have not receive dthe courtesies and opportunities extended to the soldiers of the other race. Negro women give their sons to this country with as much enthusiasm and loyalty as other women. It must ever be so! And we must offer ourselves in whatever capacities we can for service. We must do all we can to preserve the spirit and morale, in spite of discrimination and handicaps that confront us in both industry and the general defense programs. We must not fail America and as Americans we must insist that America shall not fail us.

We must produce more Sojourner Truths, more Margaret Murray Washingtons, more Ida Wells Barnetts, more Hallie Q. Browns, more Elizabeth Davises —women who go to the forefront—women who dare to fight. More and more, opportunities to serve are opening up to the well-informed, the well-prepared, the courageous woman. In these very governmental programs I have mentioned, there are Negro women entering vital services to their country and to their race. Among others there is Frances Williams in the Council of National Defense, Constance Daniel in Farm Security Administration, tion, Venita Lewis in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Corienne Robinson in the United States Housing Authority, Mrs. Jennie B. Moton in Farm Securty Administration, Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, Venice Spraggs, Pauline Redmond, and Nell Hunter in the National Youth Administration, and Crystal Byrd Faucett of the Office if Vivilian Defense.

AUG 24 1941

Throughout the states women are shouldering responsibilities similar to these. They are consultants, assistants directors of various local and state programs. They are judges and attorneys, they are in business, in fraternal work, in church work, in education, in the professions, in industry, in the concert world—in fact, in every walk of life.

Woman's day is here. She is being called upon to perform. She is being challenged. She is facing tomorrow. I feel this is the opportune time for the women of my race to pool their interests And through the channels of the National Council of Negro Women, we can pool our resources and bring together these various groups for the strengthening of our powers and influences.

We must not be content to sit and wait for someone to bring the opportunities of today to us. If you are not called in on the ground floor of these various programs in your communities organized into groups and ask to be heard and considered. If you can't be heard by the governors and mayors and other officials through whom these programs are usually worked, send a letter to us in Washington. None is too far removed to be reached by us.

And above all, as we fortify ourselves with information on what is happening today, as we project ourselves into these various programs for the benefit of our less fortunate brothers and sisters, let us stress the spirit of UNITY in our actions and thoughts. There is no time for us to stop and ask "What are we fighting for?" Our job is to join hands, join minds, join resources and pull together in one direction. We must fight with our best

As far as others are concerned

Charlotte, N. C. Star of Zion
August 21, 1941

FEMININE SKETCHES

National Organizations Of Negro Women

By EDRA MAE HILLIARD

During the month of August there will be meetings of many of the National Organizations of Negro Women. In Atlanta, Ga., the National Beauty Culturist's League, an organization 22 years old whose president is Mrs. Cordelia Green Johnson, will get under way. In the extreme west, Los Angeles, the National Association of United Ushers, will convene. In Oklahoma City, the National Association of Colored Women, with their president, Mrs. Ada Dement of Texas, has met. In Buffalo, N.Y., the Imperial Counsel, which includes the divisions of Women, is now in session. A few weeks hence, the National Council of Negro Women, whose illustrious president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, is the pride of all Negro women, will meet in Washington, D. C.

All of these national organizations of Negro women have lofty ideals and specific uplifting aims. Their common purpose is to enrich and make more full the lives of Negro womanhood as well as the lives of the many who are touched by their services. Ideals and services embracing the mental, physical, civic and educational development of themselves and others. Negro women who from the constituency as well as the administrative personnel of these organizations, reflect credit upon Negro womanhood. They say, "Life can be beautiful," and we are out to prove it so. To find our most representative Negro women dedicating their services in creating scholastic assistances to worthy students, promoting humanitarian uplift and rehabilitation to problem children, giving specific aides to the underprivileged, offering placements in the industrial world of affairs for prepared persons, molding the sentiments and attitudes of posterity in matters of vital importance both as citizens, and individuals, building morale and religious culture, all these are the fine aims of these august bodies.

Thus we hail our National Organizations of Negro Women. We are fully cognizant that the time of the average Negro woman is fully occupied with the multiplicity of routine duties, yet these women so budget their time as to find leisure for services to others, thereby contributing much to the better trend of affairs as concerns our group.

We were just thinking how complete would be the roster of National Organizations of Negro Women, if there was added, the National Council of Ministers' Wives. Are there other ones like minded? In organization lies power, might and opportunity. The ensuing new world order will be what we make it, by beginning now to shapen it's course. Our government is organizing women for national defense, let us play our

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia. Pa.

FOUR ROOMS USED TO EXHIBIT DISPLAY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS AT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CONVENTION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. The elaborate display of arts and crafts formed the most outstanding feature of the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, which held sessions July 26, through Friday, August 1, at the Calvary Baptist Church here.

Four rooms were given to the exhibit which was valued at $145,000. More than 1,000 visitors registered in the arts and crafts exhibit department.

Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin, of Kansas City, Kansas, national chairman of the arts and crafts department of the N.A.C.C.P., had charge of the unusual and interesting display.

On Thursday night, July 30, loving cup awards were made by Mrs. Bouldin. The awards were made and the presentation of the winning models in the "Today's Formals Review." The address by Dean W. M. Pickens followed.

The following awards were made: "The Senator Arthur Capper" cup, a regional cup was won by the Southwestern regional, Mrs. Anna Gillum, president; the national state cup, to the state having the most outstanding exhibit, Oklahoma; the "Congressman U. S. Guyer cup" for fine arts to Oklahoma; the "Dr. Mary F. Waring," cup for quilts, to Kansas, and second honorable mention to California; the "Kansas Citizens" cup for afghans, to Arizona; the "Susie V. Bouldin" cup for best collection of embroidery work, to Oklahoma; the "Kansas City, Kansas, Safety" cup, for handicrafts, to Mississippi.

New cups presented the department this year were: the "Dr. Hallie Quinn Brown" cup for best collection of crochet work, won by Oklahoma; and presented to the winners by Miss Hallie Q. Brown; the "Nannie Burroughs" cup for creative art, to Mississippi, was presented to the winning state by Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of Washington, D. C.; the "Lethia C. Fleming" cup for best crochet bedspreads, won by Oklahoma.

In the review of "Today's Formals," the "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt cup" was won by Mississippi. Mrs. T. J. Barnes, wife of a Laurel, Miss., physician, was the model. She wore a beautiful white lace and net dinner gown which she made. Mrs. Bouldin, who directed this attractive feature, was attired in a black imported lace and marquisette gown worn with gold accessories and yellow roses.

Second place in the competition for "Friends to Youth cup" was won by Oklahoma. Mrs. Nellie Weaver Green of Muskogee, the model, wore a white lace and chiffon evening gown made by herself. Third honorable mention was won by Oklahoma, with Mrs. Mary Rose Meadows of McAllister, who wore a selfmade gown of rose grosgrain taffeta trimmed with blue and a large blue hat, hand-made of hairbraid and trimmed with rose grosgrain ribbon. Fourth place went to Mrs. Nellie Powell of Oklahoma City, who wore a self-styled creation of pink chiffon. Fifth place went to Miss Linnie Mae Fishby, Jackson, Miss., who wore a self-styled creation shirtwaist formal consisting of black skirt and turquoise chiffon blouse.

The special feature of the review, not competing for a prize, was a lovely bridal outfit of lovely white satin made on princess-style with extra long train and veil. Mrs. B. E. Howell of Dallas, Texas, was the model. Other models presented were: Mrs. Ephenia Young, Oklahoma City, who wore a pink chiffon crepe; Mrs. A. E. Harris, Oklahoma City, blue and white cotton print with blue bolero; Mrs. J. A. Mason, Muskogee, white and gold taffeta. All the models made their gowns.

The N. A. C. C., national state cup and the supervisors' cup were not awarded because there were no reports sent in by the national supervisor in time for the awards. The judges were: Eugene Brown, art instructor, Langston U.; Mrs. D. Hyder Johnson, art teacher; Miss Lucilla D. Landon, art teacher; Mrs. Helen Mason, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin, national chairman of arts and crafts, the N.A.C.W.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. D. Ferebee Seeks Women In Labor Dep't

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Conferring with Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's bureau in the department of labor, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and Jeanetta Welch, legislative representative of the Non-partisan council, asked why no Negro women were employed by that department, which in the past presented information on Negro women in employment fields.

Miss Anderson pointed out that there had been a colored woman so employed in the Negro division of labor statistics, who at times worked with the Women's bureau, but upon her marriage she quit the job.

There have been two other colored women who worked there in the past. According to Miss Anderson, there are 63 employes in the agency, but not one of them at present is colored.

When asked what she thought of the possibility of employing Negro women in the bureau, Miss Anderson said that their budget at present would not allow it. but she certainly was in favor of it when the money was available. She also pointed out that these people should come in as typists and stenographers under the civil service.

It was pointed out to Miss Anderson that in addition to typists and stenographers, there should also be a Negro professional worker who would see to it that all of the valuable material and information gathered by the bureau could be made available to those who needed it most.

A further appointment has been requested with Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, to further discuss the matter and seek the naming of Negro women to posts in the department.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

One Great Woman Views Another

ETHEL WATERS, one of the greatest modern colored women artists, views a portrait of HARRIET TUBMAN, one of the race's staunchest foes of slavery. The portrait was exhibited at the Chicago Exposition last year.

74-1941

My Day

OCT 18 1941 The World Telegram

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Thursday afternoon I received the members of the National Council of Negro Women. Last year, like so many other organizations, they held one session of their convention in the White House. This year, however, they were 700 strong. Since the East Room of the White House does not seat more than between 300 and 400, I attended their session in the Labor Department auditorium.

There I heard most interesting reports on different phases of their work, after which they were all received at the White House. Two of their artists, a young singer, Miss Carol Brice, and a violinist, Mr. Louia Vaughn Jones, from Howard University, entertained us.

This is the third organization that I have entertained this year, and it seems a very satisfactory way to get an idea of the work they are doing. The paper tells me that the women's organizations, at least, are being asked to choose other cities for their conventions and meetings because of the congestion here.

I can quite understand that this is perhaps necessary from the point of view of housing, but from the point of view of keeping in touch with what the organizations are doing, I shall regret it very much.

Twenty-one years ago in Cleveland they established a day which comes around again today for observance. There are people from coast to coast who look upon this as the day in the year when they must "do a good deed, say a kind word, remember the forgotten."

This year they are emphasizing that everyone should "send a remembrance to the boys in the armed forces." I think the idea is a good one.

So many people have sent me birthday greetings this year that I am afraid they never will receive personal acknowledgments. I want to take this opportunity to tell them how much I appreciate their kindness.

OCT 1 8 1941

I told you yesterday about my post cards, and I must share another one with you. My anonymous correspondent desires to know if I still believe in free speech, or "think it is outmoded like our form of government."

Let me say that I do not think our form of government is outmoded, and so long as that is true I must also believe in free speech, free assembly and freedom of religion.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Vote Is Unanimous For Noted Leader

OCT 20 1941

700 Ladies Invade Washington For Eighth Annual Conference

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, prominent government official and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Saturday was re-elected president of the National Council of Negro Women. The vote was unanimous.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS INSPIRES

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The vanguard of 700 women delegates to the eighth annual conference of the National Council of Negro Women hit this town Wednesday night and continued to pour in a steady stream Thursday morning right through noon.

All of the important officers of the organizations were here on Wednesday night when Mrs. Bethune, president, called the board of directors and executive committee to order in their annual meeting at the headquarters, 1114 O street, NW.

By Thursday morning, when the official registration opened at the department of labor, the spacious halls were crowded with eager women, representing the cream of American Negro womanhood, here for a three-day conference, the theme of which was "The Negro Woman in National Emergency; Toward Unity of Purpose—Unity of Action."

OCT 20 1941

All attention was centered on the meeting which was to have been held at the White House at 2:30. However, there was such a demand for tickets the sponsors thought it best to hold the meeting in the department of labor auditorium, then take the entire group over to the White House where Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess at tea at 4:30 P.M.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

Dr. Isabel King, O. D., Hangs Out Her Shingle And Points A New High For Successful Women

OCT 18 1941

Young and Brilliant Chicagoan Steps Into New Field and Beckons Women to "Come On In"—It Is Lucrative and Brimming With Opportunities for Advanceemnt in Research and Invention.

By JULIA B. JONES

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—"DRS. SMITH and KING, Oculists and Optometrists."

That is the new shingle at No. 5 East Garfield boulevard, Chicago. . . .and behind it is a beautiful story. A story of ambition and courage.

It is a story of a grandfather and a granddaughter in a profession in which few women enter . . . and to our knowledge no Negro woman.

Dr. Smith, the grandfather, F. G. Smith, to be exact, has been a specialist of eye, ear, nose and throat for many years.

Dr. King, the granddaughter, Isabel E., to be exact, has received her degree from the Northern Illinois College of Optometry (winning the Divisional Award in humanities at graduation) passed her state board examination with flying colors and is ready to do business as an optometrist beside the grandfather rich in experience and technique. She is equipped with all that is new in the science.

With such a combination, it seems that the eyes of the big Windy City will be well taken care of.

FROM SCIENTIFIC FAMILY

Dr. King, tall and attractive, is serious about her profession. She comes of a brilliant, scientific family. She was born in Nashville, Tennessee, the daughter of Dr. A. N. Johnson, M. D., of St. Louis and Mrs. Edwina Smith King. Her childhood and college days have been spent in Milwaukee and Chicago.

OCT 18 1941

She was inspired to take up optometry by her grandfather, Dr. F. G. Smith. Her visits to Chicago found her in granddad's offices observing, asking, questioning. Her cousin, Frank Horne, of the United States Federal Housing Administration, is also an optometrist. Cousin Frank supplied his bit of encouragement and when Dr. King graduated from the high school and college in Milwaukee she came to Chicago to study.

LUCRATIVE FIELD

"It is not only a lucrative field but a highly needful one," says Dr. King.

"People are becoming more conscious of the need of glasses," continues the Doctor. "Highly technical work produces eye strain and wise employers who are seeking greater efficiency urge care of the eyes.

The old saying that "girls never get passes," is not true. Glasses combine comfort and style. We want to emphasize early correction . . . that is important."

Dr. King is going in for all of some instances cure cross eyes.

"It is sensible to be comfortable. Dr. King is the newest in optical instruments. She will give orthopic treatments . . . muscle treatments which in

Atlanta, Ga. Christian Index
September 18, 1941

TRI-STATE INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO WOMEN

Following the initial one-day institutes held last year in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, an eight-day institute was held this year in Selma, Alabama, for Negro women of these three states. During the week of August 23-29, ninety-one carefully chosen delegates, twenty-nine from Georgia, met for a period of intensive training and inspiration in mission activities.

The institute was sponsored by Southern Women's Missionary Union and was directed by Miss Kathleen Mallory. Assisting her as teachers were Miss Frances Traylor, Mississippi; Miss Eva Berry and Mrs. R. N. Marshall, Alabama; and Miss Janice Singleton, Georgia. Visiting speakers were Miss Nannie Burroughs, corresponding secretary of Woman's Auxiliary to National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Mrs. Robert R. Moton, formerly of Tuskeegee Institute; Mrs. Mabola Ayorinde of Nigeria, Africa. Mrs. F. T. Woodward, Southern Baptist Missionary to China, and Mrs. Ida M. Stallworth, president Alabama W.M.U., also spoke..

A daily schedule for the institute included morning watch at 7:00, two class periods and an address in the morning, two class periods in the afternoon, Vespers at 7:00 and an inspirational meeting at 7:45 p. m.

The purpose of the institute was to train leaders among the Negro women to do better work in their missionary organizations, believing that the most successful work will be done among them by members of their own race. The attitude and response of those who attended proved their willingness and ability to learn better methods, and their appreciation of the efforts put forth to help them indicates that the time is ripe for such a venture.

This work is one to be undertaken prayerfully and wisely, and its success will depend to great extent on the "follow up" activities of the local women, both white and colored. It is hoped that each missionary society in the state will consider the problem and apply the best ways to help in local community

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fine Report On Activities Heard By Business League

OCT 8 - 1940

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS) The Negro Business League of Jacksonville met at 704 Broad Street last Wednesday evening and heard some very encouraging reports from various standing and special committees including the Committees on Cooperation, Prof F. J. Anderson, chairman, Committee on Membership, J. W. Sweat, chairman, Committee on Schools, S. A. Hull, chairman, Comittee on Stastisttics and Surveys, Leroy M. Washington, chairman, and Committee on Plans and Problems, Atty. J. Leonard Lewis, chairman. All of these committees are working hard and determined to make the best possible showing in their field.

The Committee on Statistics and Surveys which is headed by Mr. Scarborough shows that up to this time 384 business concerns owned and operated in the city of Jacksonville. Mr. Scarborough further stated that it will take from four to six weeks to complete his work.

Several new members joined at this meeting including B. C. Vanderhorst, G. W. Cabaniss and Lymus R. H. Wedge, G. W. Cabaniss was appointed Director of the speakers Bureau and is already making plans to cover the city with his group with the purpose of interesting various congregations they visit from time to time in Negro Business an dEnterprises.

Atty. J. Leonard Lewis was present and made very far reaching statements regarding the worth of the Negro Business League to the public generally reciting a part of its history for the past 40 years.

He stated, "The Negro Business League is no experiment it has encouraged and directed Negro Enterprises along all line for the past 40 years and has sought to hold as an example before the public in general many who had succeeded and in various fields of occupation and profession.' Atty. Lewis pledged his whole hearted support to the program of the Negro Business League. In this meeting he was appointed as chairman of the Committee on Plans and Problems.

B. C. Vanderhorst was asked to say a few words to the League regarding the opening of the New Bus station to Camp Blanding under his direction, Mr. Vanderherst stated that he had another appointment and would have something to say at the next meeting to be held on the evening of October 8.

Mr. Otis Richardson of the firm Sowell and Richardson was present and pledged his support to the League stating that he would work whole heartedly with the various activities of the League and would be a regular attendant hereafter.

Lymus R. H. Wedge, prominent merchant was present and stated that some 15 years ago he gained a great deal of inspiration from the work of the Lacol Negro Business League and further stated that he would make it possible to attend every meeting he possibly could hereafter. Dr. W. L. Redmond former treasurer was appointed to the Executive Committee.

OCT 8 - 1940

The meeting was well attended; extra seats were borrowed from near-by neighbors.

The Next meeting of the League will be held at 8:00 o'clock Wednesday, October 8 at the Welfare League at 704 Broad Street.

Geo. W. Powell, President presided at the meeting.

J. D. Brooks, secretary.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

U.S. NEGROES HELD FOES OF FASCISM

Head of National Council of Negro Women Stresses Loyalty of Her Race

NOV 1 2 1941

PLACE IN DEFENSE URGED

Chinese Woman of City and Sioux Indian Teacher Also Heard at D.A.R. Meeting

NOV 1 2 1941

In spite of the discrimination against Negroes in America they feel that the fight against fascism is their fight, too, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, declared yesterday.

Addressing regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution from chapters in New York, Long Island and Westchester, at a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria arranged by the Ellen Hardin Walworth chapter of the D. A. R., Mrs. Bethune, who represents 800,000 women, said that "for America it must be all-out or it is all over."

"We're not blind to the fact that the doors of democratic opportunity are not opened very wide to us," she said, adding that the Negroes realized, however, that under Hitler their persecution would be far greater.

NOV 1 2 1941

Heads College in South

Mrs. Bethune, who is president of the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., ascribed to America "the dual task of defeating Hitler abroad and Hitlerism at home." She explained that "it is true that Negroes have not been welcomed into all phases of our armed forces; it is true that they are permitted to serve only as mess attendants in the Navy and it is true that our soldiers have been subjected to discrimination, indignities and even murder."

The Negro woman, she said, was clamoring to assume her responsible and rightful place in the national defense efforts. "The Negro women have set their minds toward the goal of defeat of Hitlerism," she declared.

Conservation of food, an activity in which Chinese women are proficient, represents one of their contributions to the defense effort, according to Mrs. Theodora Chan Wang, president of the Chinese Women's Association.

Chinese Conserve Food

Explaining that chop suey in Chinese means "left-overs," she declared that Chinese women seldom throw away any food, illustrating that "good cooking means good saving."

"We Chinese women here in New York not only conserve our food but we try to raise our own vegetables for family use by cultivating every inch of ground," she added.

Princess Neioma White Cloud of the Sioux Indian tribe, representing another racial group, appeared in an Indian ceremonial dress. She declared that many young Indians were contributing their share in defense efforts by doing industrial work and in enlisting in the Army, where they have proved valuable in the communications unit.

The Princess, who is a music and mathematics teacher in a Hackensack school, also said that conservation of natural resources was being undertaken on all Indian reservations in the country.

Señorita Olga Andre, recently appointed radio chairman of the United Women of the Americas, discussed the contribution of Latin-Americans to the defense program of the hemisphere.

Dr. Louise C. Ball, defense chairman of the chapter, presided at the meeting, which was held in observance of "Sign Up for Defense Day."

NOV 1 2 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

700 Women Attend White House Tea

OCT 3 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(ANP) More than 700 Negro women attended tea at the White House Thursday afternoon and heard a brief musicale presenting Carol Brice, contralto, Sylvia Olden, pianist and Lonie Vaughn Jones, violinist of Howard, which was a part of the program of the National Council of Negro Women.

In the receiving line, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune stood side by side with Mrs. Roosevelt and her military aide, a captain in the marine corps, who announced each visitor separately as they came up to shake hands with the First Lady.

Assembled in the east room, the crowd filed through the beautiful and historic old mansion after the musicale and were greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Bethune in the red room. From here they passed on into the walnut line state dining room, where they were served tea, coffee, cakes of all descriptions and sandwiches.

OCT 3 1 1941

The women voted this one of the most enjoyable moments of their lives and are grateful to both Mrs. Bethune for arranging the tea and to Mrs. Roosevelt for receiving the host.

The cream of American Negro womanhood was present at this brief informal reception and presented to White House attaches an aspect they had never before witnessed.

74-1941

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 12, 1941

Woman Power Of Nation To Be Mobilized For Defense Friday

Washington, June 11.—(Special)—Mobilization of the woman power of the United States, as represented by the 40,000,000 women enrolled in national organizations, into a gigantic "all out" volunteer effort for defense, is the object of the meeting called for the heads of these groups for tomorrow morning at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, newly elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, taking the initiative in this matter, telegraphed invitations to the presidents of leading national organizations of women and girls of every interest, race, creed and political conviction. The responses already received indicate strongly that the women of the country are eager for just such a united effort as this meeting promises to launch.

Toughening Up

"Although the general federation adopted a strong defense resolution at its recent convention, and we have created a new department of defense in our set-up, and propose to carry on a 12-point program, we have no desire or intention of imposing our will upon other groups," said Mrs. Whitehurst. "The purpose of this meeting is to give opportunity for all organized groups to tell what they want to do and what they can do to strengthen the defense of our democratic institutions in this, the gravest crisis that has ever confronted the nation, especially against the 'softening-up' process which Hitler is practicing in this country through propaganda."

Mrs. Whitehurst does not believe in conscription of the nation's woman power. "Volunteer service will permit many women to carry on their home life, contributing their services during hours which will not interfere with domestic responsibilities," she said. "And I have no fear of a lack of volunteers. I have already received over 1,000 letters from women asking for something definite to do."

New York's Mayor LaGuardia, new head of the office of civilian defense, has been asked to address the meeting, and Mrs. Whitehurst will suggest that women's groups coordinate their acivities with this agency, centering activities in counties in the beginning. The various national organizations would recommend to their state units that they promote a joint meeting of all women's groups in each county to elect a county coordinator. County coordinators would elect a state coordinator, who in turn would work with members of the Government's office of civilian defense.

Acceptances Pour In

Enthusiastic acceptances for the New York meeting are pouring in from all sections of the country. Presidents are expressing the belief that the time has come for a united movement on the part of women, and declare that they wish to be a part of it. Those who find it impossible to attend, are appointing representatives and are asking that they be sent a full report of the proceedings.

Leaders of national organizations invited to attend this meeting are: Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. Helen C. White, American Association of University Women; Miss Anna M. Tracy, American Dietetic Association; Mrs. Jean Bennett, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs; Miss Gladys Branegon, American Home Economics Association; Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, American Legion Auxiliary; Miss Julia C. Stimson, American Nurses Association; Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, American Public Health Association; Mrs. Robert Eugene Ridenhour, American War Mothers; Mrs. Lucius Cole, American Women's Auxiliary to Medical Association; Mrs. Alice McLean, American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc.

Mrs. Henry Ahart, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Miss Olga Adams, Association for Childhood Education; Mrs. George V. Ferguson, Association of Junior Leagues of America; Mrs. Natalia Wales Latham, Bundles for Britain; Mrs. Lola Duval Williams, Camp Fire Girls; Miss Katherine M. Rosney; Catholic Daughters of America; Mrs. Mary Horton Bankard, Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge, Council of Women for Home Missions; Linton B. Swift, Family Welfare Association of America; Milburn W. Wilson, 4-H Club Extension Work, Department of Agriculture.

More Organizations

Miss Betty Lyle, Girl Reserves (Y. W. C. A.); Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, Girl Scouts, Inc.; Miss Mabel F. Meeks, International Association of Altrusa Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. Mabel C. Tanner, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S.; Arthur G. Spingarn, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Mabel K. Staupers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Jennie B. Moton, National Association of Colored Women; Alethe J. Jefferson, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frederic Beggs, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; Howard R. Knight, National Conference of Social Work; Mary Foster McDavid, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Virginia Kletzer, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. J. M. McCollum, National Council of Catholic Women; Miss Mary C. Smith, National Council of Church Women; Mrs. Maurice M. Goldman, National Council of Jewish Women; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, National Council of Women; Mrs. Percy Young Schelly, National Society U. S. Daughters of 1812; Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Vincent H. Ober, National Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Charles Weis, National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of America; Mrs. Lyda Lynch, National Home Demonstration Councils; Miss Bessie Locke, National Kindergarten Association; Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, National League of American Pen Women.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, National League of Women Voters; Dr. J. H. Mason Knox Jr., National Maternal and Child Health Council; Baroness Katherine Evans von Klenner, National Opera Club of America, Inc.; Miss Grace Ross, National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Mrs. William Pouch, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

And Still Others

Mrs. E. C. Enbody, National Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, National Woman's Division, Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Rose Schneiderman, National Woman's Trade Union League of America; Miss Marion F. Beetle; Needlework Guild of America; Dr. Arvilla P. McCall, Osteopathic Women's National Association; Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Pan-Pacific Women's Association, American Committee; Mrs. Wilfred P. Jones, P. E. O. Sisterhood; Mrs. J. F. Matthews, Service Star Legion.

Senora Z. Evangelina A. de Vaughan, Union de Mujures Americanas; Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Women's Division, Democratic National Committee; Miss Marion B. Martin, Women's Division, Republican National Committee; Mrs. Marjorie B. Illig, Women's Field Army, American Society for the Control of Cancer; Mrs. Mark P. Beam, Women's National Aeronautical Association; Mrs. Curtis Shears, Women's National Democratic Club; Mrs. William Henry Hays, Women's National Republican Club; Miss Ruth McClelland, Woman's Overseas Service League; Mrs. Henry C. Ingraham, Young Women's Christian Association; Miss Charlotte Aycrigg, Daughters of the Revolution.

Ashland, Ala. Progress
July 3, 1941

ASHLAND'S NEGRO WOMEN'S CLUB IS DISSOLVED

To Whom It May Concern:

This statement is to explain the organization's aims and the unfortunate dissolution of the Ashland Colored Literary, Social and Charity Club.

On June 27, 1941, the dissolution of the Young Ladies Literary Social Club was completed when about $26, by vote of its members were returned to those who had paid 10c per week during their membership with the club.

Prof. Menrie Smith, who was in the organization of the club as part of our community programs of extra curricular activities of the Ashland Colored School recommended the dissolution of the club. This recommendation was made upon proof of members of the club failing to honor its own rules and laws, also the purposes and objectives of or aims of the club. Disregard for leaders in meetings, gross neglect of self control in debates and unbecoming behavior on playgrounds, etc., were responsible for the dissolution.

Although my efforts as sponsor of the club ended in partial failure my attempt to help and lift the social conditions of the young women of Ashland have not and will not go unrewarded even though some of those whom we tried hardest to help proved most ungrateful.

Columbus failed to find the new way to India when he sailed east by going west, but he did discover a new land, America, by which the entire world has been blessed, so my efforts to bring about clean recreation, good sportsmanship, closer relations between Negro leaders and the less fortunate, better health through proper and artistic arrangement of food, cleaner and higher attitudes toward social relations among young women live on and on and that although some of our people may be too low in ideals to be helped, but that the principles of which the club stood for may live in the minds of some of the young women to the extent that our race may be blessed.

During the few months of activities of the club many very fine things were done. Donations to Ashland Colored School, contribution to the Pleasant Grove Methodist church, also the purchasing of a tennis court outfit at a cost of about $12, for better recreational conditions and the presenting of gifts of aprons to ten aged mothers on Mothers Day last; gifts to the indisposed members of the club and friends are among some of the few things accomplished by the club.

So we express our deepest appreciation to all who cooperated and helped, especially to some of the white ladies who sent club literature of valuable contents.

So may the objectives of our club dawn anew in the hearts and minds of those who struggled and helped to change social conditions in Ashland among the young women and men.

May higher independent ideals for defense of America from every point and purpose for better, live on into eternity and all mankind be blessed.

OTHELIA SMITH, Sponsor of Club.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Monster Mass Meeting To Be Staged Sunday Afternoon

While the business sessions of the National Federation of Colored Women will not get under way until Monday morning, the executive committee will meet Saturday at 9:00 a.m. Brockway Community Center at which time the various Departmental heads will make their reports. Mrs. A. B. DeMent, Mineral Wells, Texas, will preside.

Some of the distinguished women of the nation who will attend this session will be: Mrs. Sallie Stewart, Evansville, Ind., Executive Sec'y.; Mrs. S. J. Brown, Des Moines; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. L. Spaulding, Charleston, West Va.,

The executive board dinner will be held in the Brockway Center at 2:00 p.m.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 a monster mass meeting will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, with Mrs. Robert Russa Moton, Capohosia, Virginia, presiding. Noted speakers from over the nation will talk on this program.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Activities of Women's National Organizations

by REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

THELMA McKELVEY, AGENT U.S.A. LABOR DEPT., SPEAKS TO CLUB WOMEN AT OKLA.

Madam chairman, delegates to the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, I deeply appreciate this opportunity to address your organization on the work of the labor division of the Office of Production Management in our national defense program.

I regard this as a special opportunity, for few national bodies are better organized structurally to assist in the vital task which now faces our nation. Composed of state and city federations of colored women throughout the United States, your association is an ideal mechanism for interpreting to one-tenth of our population the needs and aims of this gigantic program.

As leaders in your various communities, as molders of enlightened public opinion, you are in a position to aid the nation in a united approach to the defense program. It is through your organization and similar ones that we must obtain the local cooperation so vital to success; that we must tackle the many community problems arising out of this great defense program. It is through such organizations as the National Association of Colored Women that we must dramatize and drive home the urgency of the present situation. "Time is Short"—and as responsible American citizens, your energies are vital to the communities' full contribution to defense progress.

You have asked me to speak on "Training, Demand, and Supply of Negro Labor in Defense and Industrial Enterprises." The matter of equal opportunity for minority groups in defense industries is more than a racial issue. It is intimately associated with the broader question of maximum production of needed materials and equipment.

The directors of our great defense effort have been deeply aware of this problem since the beginning of the present emergency. They have realized from the start that total defense would be impossible without the total utilization of all our human resources. And that is why the original labor policy of the National Defense Advisory committee stipulated that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color.

The establishment of a non-discrimination labor policy was only one of the early steps taken to secure the fullest possible use of our labor supply. It was also recognized in those first months of defense preparation and planning that the available supply of qualified workers would be exhausted by the increased need for skilled labor, and that new workers must be trained to meet the growing demands of industry. As a next step, the Defense commission extended its policy into the field of training.

When the U. S. Office of Education initiated a program of defense training in the summer of 1940, the commissioner of education announced, at the request of the National Defense commission, that "in the expenditure of federal funds for vocational training for defense there should be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

Later, when funds were made available by Congress for defense training work, the legislation itself included a non-discrimination provision.

The National Defense commission took other steps in those early days. As one of his first actions, Sidney Hillman, labor commissioner for the National Defense Advisory commission, appointed Dr. Robert C. Weaver as an administrative assistant on his staff. Dr. Weaver was assigned the task of integrating Negroes into the training and employment phases of the defense program. He has gained wide experience in racial relations during years of service in the Public Works administration and in the United States Housing Authority.

The construction of barracks and cantonments was one of the first fields of defense activity. Fortunately, thousands of Negroes were already trained and experienced in this work. It is probable that colored workers have a longer history as artisans in the building trades than in any other. The National Defense commission immediately set out to utilize these needed skills.

Field representatives of Dr. Weaver's staff visited more than a score of camp construction sites in various parts of the country, invoking the defense commission's non-discrimination policy and the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. trade union agreement wherever Negroes experienced difficulty in obtaining employment on these projects.

As a result of this field work more than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone were given jobs in camp construction, at wages ranging from $8 to $12 a day. At the same time thousands of colored brickmasons, plasterers, cement finishers, painters, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators and other skilled and semi-skilled workers were given employment. And tens of thousands of Negro unskilled laborers received jobs in the rapidly-expanding cantonment construction program.

Factories are sponsoring defense classes for Negro foundrymen in gas and electric welding, in air-hammer chipping and related crafts, so that thousands of these men might be upgraded in higher wage brackets.

The shipbuilding industry has witnessed similar developments. One noted Atlantic coast shipbuilding firm which had employed 3,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers at the beginning of the emergency, has now increased its Negro payroll by almost 100 per cent. Within the last few weeks, this shipbuilding firm has opened defense classes for an additional 1,400 Negro workers who will be employed in a subsidiary plant.

While the directors of OPM are proud of their achievements in the above-mentioned industries, I do not wish to give the impression that Negro workers have received attention only in the fields where they were already employed. As a matter of fact, these fields engaged only a part of the efforts of Dr. Weaver's staff and other branches of the labor division of OPM.

Holders of some of the largest defense contracts in the country wrote in to inform OPM that they would conform immediately to its non-discrimination policy. One of the country's largest manufacturers of military aircraft instructed managers of all its branch factories and auxiliaries to institute this policy immediately. Through this one firm alone, the training and employment of more than 2,000 Negro workers began in at least five communities, and the manager of one aircraft plant announced publicly that he would not import one white worker from outside his area until every Negro in his large metropolitan center had been given an opportunity for training or employment in his plant.

Following conferences with members of Dr. Weaver's staff, the directors of at least half a dozen other aircraft firms began to train and employ Negro workers in capacities in which they had never worked before. This expansion of employment opportunities for Negroes focussed the attention of OPM on another vital phase of its campaign for the integration of Negro workers into defense industries. If there were to be jobs available for Negro workers, there must be trained men to fill those jobs.

I realize that, as women and as representatives of Negro womanhood throughout America, you are interested in the past that women are playing the defense program. Our program of total utilization of our human resources includes plans to increase the participation of Negro women as well as men, for they are a vital part of our labor supply.

A few instances will demonstrate this. Through the activities of Dr. Weaver's office and other branches of the labor division of OPM, hundreds of Negro women have been employed during the last year as power machine operators in the garment industries of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., and other urban centers.

Negro women are playing an increasingly important role as skilled workers in the national defense program. Miss McKelvey urged the assembled delegates to work through their state and local federations to increase the enrollment of Negro workers in defense training courses.

"In several communities in which the courses were open to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color," she said, "it has been found that Negro youth has failed to take advantage of these opportunities. As a result of this, many of these prospective defense workers were unable to enter local plants when OPM had altered discriminatory employment practices in these communities.

"As of June 1, 1941, more than 400 colored women were employed as gas-mask assemblers in the Edgewood arsenal at Baltimore, Md. electrical goods assemblers. A re- provement in working conditions. in your communities to see that One of the largest parachute manu- cent report of the Bureau of Em- "Stressing the importance of de- available Negro workers are en- facturers in the country has placed ployment Security shows more e training and estimating that rolled in defense classes. And if Negro women on parachute assem- than 117 placements of this nature at least 75 per cent of the new kers are barred from these classes bly work in Manchester, Conn., as in recent months. trainees in some specific cate- are barred from these classes a result of OPM activity. And the "Of equal importance, too, has duty to call this situation to the in defense industries would because of race or color, it is your state employment service offices been the expansion of job oppor- attention of the Office of Production because of race or color, it is your various communities have placed tunities for Negro women in the Management." duty to call this situation to the colored women in defense indus- address which a large "If I had one single request to tries in such unusual occupations as number of them have worked. This make of you in connection with this number of them have worked. This make of your organization, it would sheet metal workers, press opera- expansion has been accompanied, by be this: Combine your efforts with tors, jewelers, sign painters, and an increase in wages and an im- other civic, social and labor groups

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Monster Mass Meeting To Be Staged Sunday Afternoon

While the business sessions of the National Federation of Colored Women will not get under way until Monday morning, the executive committee will meet Saturday at 9:00 a.m. Monday Community Center at which time the various Departmental heads will make their reports. Mrs. A. B. DeMent, Mineral Wells, Texas, will preside.

Some of the distinguished women of the nation who will attend this session will be: Mrs. Sallie Stewart, Evansville, Ind., Executive Sec'y.; Mrs. S. J. Brown, Des Moines; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. L. Spaulding, Charleston, West Va.,

The executive board dinner will be held in the Brockway Center at 2:00 p.m.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 a monster mass meeting will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, with Mrs. Robert Russa Moton, Capohosia, Virginia, presiding. Noted speakers from over the nation will talk on this program.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Activities of Women's National Organizations

by REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

THELMA McKELVEY, AGENT U.S.A. LABOR DEPT., SPEAKS TO CLUB WOMEN AT OKLA.

Madam chairman, delegates to the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, I deeply appreciate this opportunity to address your organization on the work of the labor division of the Office of Production Management in our national defense program.

I regard this as a special opportunity, for few national bodies are better organized structurally to assist in the vital task which now faces our nation. Composed of state and city federations of colored women throughout the United States, your association is an ideal mechanism for interpreting to one-tenth of our population the needs and aims of this gigantic program.

As leaders in your various communities, as molders of enlightened public opinion, you are in a position to aid the nation in a united approach to the defense program. It is through your organization and similar ones that we must obtain the local cooperation so vital to success; that we must tackle the many community problems arising out of this great defense program. It is through such organizations as the National Association of Colored Women that we must dramatize and drive home the urgency of the present situation. "Time is Short"—and as responsible American citizens, your energies are vital to the communities' full contribution to defense progress.

You have asked me to speak on "Training, Demand, and Supply of Negro Labor in Defense and Industrial Enterprises." The matter of equal opportunity for minority groups in defense industries is more than a racial issue. It is intimately associated with the broader question of maximum production of needed materials and equipment.

The directors of our great defense effort have been deeply aware of this problem since the beginning of the present emergency. They have realized from the start that total defense would be impossible without the total utilization of all our human resources. And that is why the original labor policy of the National Defense Advisory committee stipulated that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color.

The establishment of a non-discrimination labor policy was only one of the early steps taken to secure the fullest possible use of our labor supply. It was also recognized in those first months of defense preparation and planning that the available supply of qualified workers would be exhausted by the increased need for skilled labor, and that new workers must be trained to meet the growing demands of industry. As a next step, the Defense commission extended its policy into the field of training.

When the U. S. Office of Education initiated a program of defense training in the summer of 1940, the commissioner of education announced, at the request of the National Defense commission, that "in the expenditure of federal funds for vocational training for defense there should be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

Later, when funds were made available by Congress for defense training work, the legislation itself included a non-discrimination provision.

The National Defense commission took other steps in those early days. As one of his first actions, Sidney Hillman, labor commissioner for the National Defense Advisory commission, appointed Dr. Robert C. Weaver as an administrative assistant on his staff. Dr. Weaver was assigned the task of integrating Negroes into the training and employment phases of the defense program. He has gained wide experience in racial relations during years of service in the Public Works administration and in the United States Housing Authority.

The construction of barracks and cantonments was one of the first fields of defense activity. Fortunately, thousands of Negroes were already trained and experienced in this work. It is probable that colored workers have a longer history as artisans in the building trades than in any other. The National Defense commission immediately set out to utilize these needed skills.

Field representatives of Dr. Weaver's staff visited more than a score of camp construction sites in various parts of the country, invoking the defense commission's non-discrimination policy and the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. trade union agreement wherever Negroes experienced difficulty in obtaining employment on these projects.

As a result of this field work more than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone were given jobs in camp construction, at wages ranging from $8 to $12 a day. At the same time thousands of colored brickmasons, plasterers, cement finishers, painters, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators and other skilled and semi-skilled workers were given employment. And tens of thousands of Negro unskilled laborers received jobs in the rapidly-expanding cantonment construction program.

Factories are sponsoring defense classes for Negro foundrymen in gas and electric welding, in air-hammer chipping and related crafts, so that thousands of these men might be upgraded in higher wage brackets.

The shipbuilding industry has witnessed similar developments. One noted Atlantic coast shipbuilding firm which had employed 3,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers at the beginning of the emergency, has now increased its Negro payroll by almost 100 per cent. Within the last few weeks, this shipbuilding firm has opened defense classes for an additional 1,400 Negro workers who will be employed in a subsidiary plant.

While the directors of OPM are proud of their achievements in the above-mentioned industries, I do not wish to give the impression that Negro workers have received attention only in the fields where they were already employed. As a matter of fact, these fields engaged only a part of the efforts of Dr. Weaver's staff and other branches of the labor division of OPM.

Holders of some of the largest defense contracts in the country wrote in to inform OPM that they would conform immediately to its non-discrimination policy. One of the country's largest manufacturers of military aircraft instructed managers of all its branch factories and auxiliaries to institute this policy immediately. Through this one firm alone, the training and employment of more than 2,000 Negro workers began in at least five communities, and the manager of one aircraft plant announced publicly that he would not import one white worker from outside his area until every Negro in his large metropolitan center had been given an opportunity for training or employment in his plant.

Following conferences with members of Dr. Weaver's staff, the directors of at least half a dozen other aircraft firms began to train and employ Negro workers in capacities in which they had never worked before. This expansion of employment opportunities for Negroes focussed the attention of OPM on another vital phase of its campaign for the integration of Negro workers into defense industries. If there were to be jobs available for Negro workers, there must be trained men to fill those jobs.

I realize that, as women and as representatives of Negro womanhood throughout America, you are interested in the past that women are playing the defense program. Our program of total utilization of our human resources includes plans to increase the participation of Negro women as well as men, for they are a vital part of our labor supply.

A few instances will demonstrate this. Through the activities of Dr. Weaver's office and other branches of the labor division of OPM, hundreds of Negro women have been employed during the last year as power machine operators in the garment industries of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., and other urban centers.

Negro women are playing an increasingly important role as skilled workers in the national defense program. Miss McKelvey urged the assembled delegates to work through their state and local federations to increase the enrollment of Negro workers in defense training courses.

"In several communities in which the courses were open to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color," she said, "it has been found that Negro youth has failed to take advantage of these opportunities. As a result of this, many of these prospective defense workers were unable to enter local plants when OPM had altered discriminatory employment practices in these communities.

"As of June 1, 1941, more than 400 colored women were employed as gas-mask assemblers in the Edge-

A re- provement "Stressing ment in working conditions. ressing the importance of de- training and estimating that fense classes. And if rolled in these classes ast 75 per cent of the new ers are barred from these classes rainees in defense industries would because of race or color, it is your various communities to see that colored women in defense industries as number of them have worked. This tries in such unusual occupations as been accompanied by be this: Combine your efforts with sheet metal workers, press opera- expansion has been accompanied by an increase in wages and an im- other civic, social and labor groups tors, jewelers, sign painters and other civic, social and labor groups

"If I had one single request to Miss McKelvey concluded her address with this appeal: "If I had one single request to make of your organization, it would be this: Combine your efforts with those of other civic, social and labor groups in your communities to see that Negro workers are employed in defense industries. And if there are to be jobs available for Negro workers, there must be trained men to fill those jobs.

"I realize that, as women and as representatives of Negro womanhood throughout America, you are interested in the past that women are playing the defense program. Our program of total utilization of our human resources includes plans to increase the participation of Negro women as well as men, for they are a vital part of our labor supply.

"A few instances will demonstrate this. Through the activities of Dr. Weaver's office and other branches of the labor division of OPM, hundreds of Negro women have been employed during the last year as power machine operators in the garment industries of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., and other urban centers.

"Negro women are playing an increasingly important role as skilled workers in the national defense program. Miss McKelvey urged the assembled delegates to work through their state and local federations to increase the enrollment of Negro workers in defense training courses.

"In several communities in which the courses were open to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color," she said, "it has been found that Negro youth has failed to take advantage of these opportunities. As a result of this, many of these prospective defense workers were unable to enter local plants when OPM had altered discriminatory employment practices in these communities.

"As of June 1, 1941, more than 400 colored women were employed as gas-mask assemblers in the Edge-

74-1941

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Noted Negro Woman Speaks At Forum Of Birmingham Club

FEB 20 1941

BY CATHARINE RICHARDSON

Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, of Washington, D. C. was guest speaker Friday, February 14, at the annual forum held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Penclean Study Club of Birmingham.

Mrs. Thurman has served as music teacher at Hampton Institute, as national student secretary of Young Women's Christian Association; she was a member of the Pilgrimage of Friendship to European Students Center in 1928; she was American representative to Canadian National Student Conference in 1930; she is now editor of The Aframerican Woman's Journal of Washington.

FEB 20 1941

The subject from which Mrs. Thurman spoke was: "The Negro Woman In The World Today."

It is the custom of the Club to award prizes each year to winners of the essay contests. These prizes are given on the night of the forum. The subjects for the essays this year were: "The Negro Soldier" and "The Negro in Politics," for elementary and high schools respectively. The winners of the contests were Misses Jacquese Pickett, Bernice Isaac, of Sixty-First Street, Fairfield, and Wenonah High Schools respectively.

The prizes were books about Negroes, and were awarded by Charles Fisher Anderson, of Birmingham. Memorials were also awarded the winners by Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, of Birmingham.

In addition to the essay contest, a music essay award was won by Miss Iola Brantley. It was presented by Mrs. Lillian W. Foreman, of Anniston, Alabama, who is State Organizer of the National Association of Negro Musicians. The prize was a silver loving cup, donated by Smith and Gaston Funeral Co

Argus
St. Louis, Missou

Will Conduct "Glorification of Negro Womanhood Week," May 4-11

MAY 2 1941

Above is a picture of the officers of the Association of Colored Women's Clubs and presidents and representatives of various clubs of the city who will boost "The Glorification of Negro Womanhood Week" May 4-11, inclusive. The slogan is "Help St. Louis win the Presidency of the National Association. The choice of the organization is Miss Arsania M. Williams.

MAY 2 1941

First row: left to right—Mrs. Emily Bassett, Mrs. Jessie Ward, Miss Nita Blackwell, secretary; Mrs. E. C. Grady publicity chairman; Mrs. Alberta Owens, president; Mrs. Marie H. Johnson, Mrs. Josephine Freeman.

Second row—Mrs. Willa J. Ridley, Mrs. Eunice Crews, Mrs. Nina Moppins, Mrs. F. L. Martin, Mrs. M. L Douglass, Mrs. S W. Moore, Mrs Ilene Taylor, Mrs. F. Z. Wilson.

Third row—Mrs. Margaret Robinson, Miss Noneka Douglass, Mrs. Eva Hamilton, Miss Arsania Williams, Mrs. Ruth Wheeler, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. Mattie Carter.

In celebration of "Glorification of Negro Womanhood Week", the St. Louis Association of Colored Women's Clubs will open its observance Sunday with special sermons being delivered at all churches in the citiy and county at morning worship. Boosters tags will be distributed.

MAY 2 1941

May 9 will be known as CLUB DEMONSTRATION NIGHT with an extensive exhibition of arts and crafts of Women's clubs and organizations generally, at St. James Church, Pendleton and St. Ferdinand avenues. Special awards will be given. Panel discussion "Woman's Activity and Achievements."

May 11 will climax the event with a city-wide Mothers Day Mass Meeting at Union Memorial Church at 4:00 p. m. Miss Ina A. Bolton, dean of women, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. will be guest speaker. (Photo by Mitchell)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

NEGRO WOMEN HAVE CHANCE AS FACTORS IN RACE DEVELOPMENT

BY A. N. FIELDS

A LADY writes from Texas asking, "that the Negro woman's place in the impending struggle now enveloping the world for solution be clarified and defined." Negro women in common with other racial identities must of course determine their sense of direction and their relation to current responsibilities in proportion to their opportunities and privileges to share in those things which may make the solution possible.

MAY 31 1941

Since the world problem appears to be dominated and controlled by economic, political and social relationships of one nation to another and since peoples of the darker races have always been regarded beyond the pale in the enjoyment of those finer things which such relationships entails, it rather occurs to one's mind that Negro woman's best contribution would be the preparation and development of her faculties through the channel first of education which properly directed will give to her a deeper understanding of and appreciation for the obligation and responsibility which she is to play in this changing world of thought.

A. N. Fields

MUST FOCUS THOUGHT

We as a minority group have been unfortunate in that for the most part our women have contributed but little in the focusing of thought which determines the more important questions that have to do with the shaping of the ultimate destiny of their men. Hence their contribution as a determining factor in world affairs has been almost nil. However, the great problem which stands out for solution is not found in what they will do or will not do as either commercial or political factors, but rather what they can do to make their homes here in America a better place not only for their children but for the children of mankind.

It has been contended and not without some degree of truth that our men have failed to give to our women the proper support in their efforts to maintain a erspectable standard in common with other women. This is true because our men are yet linked with the tradition of inferiority complex.

WE MUST ENRICH LIFE

We do not exercise the prerogatives of freemen, for no people are free who fail to recognize the necessity of building a permanent foundation for the preservation of their freedom.

Free men, that is men who think in terms of sober reasoning, realize that liberty can best be conserved when it is maintained and solidified by culture and independence and wealth. We have blindly enriched others to the detriment of ourselves. We are still unable to sense the responsibility we owe to those who are to come after us. We continue to shadow box with our destiny. We are unable to realize any dividends from an accumulation of numbers of our people set apart in our communities who spend daily thousands of dollars to give wealth, culture and education to the families and children of other racial groups.

HENCE UNTIL Negro men wake up, the query made by the woman from Texas with respect to the Negro woman's place in the present struggle will be difficult to properly answer. There are of course many things which Negro women can do which will contribute much of character and standing to the race. First of all she must herself become cognizant of the responsibility devolving upon her. She must understand and appreciate, fully, that the foundation of any race is predicated upon the character of its womanhood.

She must become aware of the fact that virtue and respectability are the foundation upon which races that live and thrive are built. She, too, must be able to interpret intelligently the important part in the developing and shaping of character which the Church has played in this Christian civilization.

UNWAVERING STANDARD

NEGRO WOMANHOOD of today as in other days must remember that the truly great women of the world, those whose names shall be inscribed on the sands of time did not gain this recognition and fame by frequenting night clubs and taverns nor was it made through association with frivolous companionship, but rather by their strict adherence to the Christian principles of sobriety, chasity, piety, gentility and the sympathetic understanding of the problems with which they were confronted.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Women's Parley Opens Here Today

Representing 20 national organizations, the National Council of Negro Women will hold its eighth annual conference here starting today.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro division of the N. Y. A., is president.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak at a tea at the White House today at 4:30. All other meetings except one at the Howard University will be held in conference rooms of the Department of Labor.

More than 600 women are expected to attend the conference which will close Saturday night in the Department of Labor cafeteria. Heads of divisions in various Governmental agencies will answer questions on work conducted by the departments and agencies. These include Housing, OPM, War, Selective Service, Agriculture, Census, Labor, Commerce and the WPA.

Other speakers announced are Paul V. McNutt, Adolph A. Berle, jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Louise McMillan, Civil Service Commissioner.

Greenville, S. C. News
May 18, 1941

Inquiries Are Received On Meet For Negro Women

Mrs. Martin Says Arrangements Made For Out-Of-Town Folk

Inquiries regarding the Bible conference for negro women to be held at Phillis Wheatley center here June 3-6 have been received from out of town and arrangements have been made to care for these delegates, Mrs. John A. Martin, director, said yesterday.

Mrs. Martin said that Hattie Duckett at Phillis Wheatley center had given assurance she could accommodate all delegates from out of the city who notify her in advance. There will be a 50-cent registration fee and those from out of the city will be given board and lodging in negro homes of the city for $2.50 a person for the four days of the conference.

Sessions will be held from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m. daily. The conference at first was sponsored by the four Presbyterian churches of the city but is now interdenominational. All churches of the city have been invited to cooperate and church groups willing to provide expenses for delegates were asked to write Mrs. Martin at 216 East Earle street, Greenville.

Citizens have been asked to make arrangements so their cooks and other negro women employes could attend the sessions.

Speakers at the conference will include L. P. Hollis, Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Miss Anna Jenkins, Mrs. Lewis H. Lancaster and Miss Virginia Neville.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CLUB WOMEN STUDY NAT'L DEFENSE

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—(ANP)—The New Jersey State Federation of Coloerd Women's clubs held its 26th annual convention July 16 to 19 on the campus of the Manual Training school of which Dr. William R. Valentine is president. The central conference theme was "The Negro Club Women—A Vital Factor in National Defense."

Many outstanding educators, social workers and specialists in various departments of the government participated on the program. Among them were William Pickens, staff assistant, defense saving staff; Major Campbell Johnson, infantry executive assistant, selective service; James C. Evans, labor training assistant, Office of Production Management; Col. Howard C. Gilbert, 372nd Infantry, Fort Dix; Harold A. Lett, executive sceretary, New Jersey Urban league.

On Friday afternoon, a symposium on "Economic Trends in the National Emergency" was presided over by Jesse O. Thomas, field director, National Urban league. Participating in this symposium were:

T. Arnold Hill, assistant director, NYA; Frederick Jackson, economic specialist; Spencer Miller, director Worker's Education bureau; Mrs. Helen Simmons, chairman Consumer Interests committee; Mrs. Louise Oswell, South Jamaica Housing project; George Robinson, industrial secretary, New Jersey Urban league.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Jane Hunter A Credit at WPA Meet

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23—(ANP)—Miss Jane E. Hunter, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley association, an organization for young women which occupies the same field as the YWCA although independent, returned this week from Washington where she was in attendance upon the national advisory committee meeting on WPA community service programs. Miss Hunter contributed definitely to the gathering which sought to fashion WPA service programs to meet the widest needs of the public in the field of education, recreation, library service and the arts. Miss Hunter, nationally known is active in civic and welfare activities in the community and is likewise an important factor in local Republican politics. Phyllis Wheatley association here carries on several WPA projects of great community importance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Texan Is Named Head Of Women

Mrs. A. B. Dement Is Easy Winner Of Both Opponents

OKLAHOMA CITY—(ANP)—Smashing again the precedent that leadership in the National Association for Colored Women proceeds along the line of succession, Mrs. A. B. Dement of Mineral Wells, Texas, was elected president at the 22nd bi-ennial session held here this week.

Winning one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the organization, Mrs. Dement who arrived with a delegation of more than one hundred Texans was the third president in the history of the club women's body to be elected without having filled the office of vice-president. Mrs. R. R. Moton, the retiring president, had been so named as was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in the initial days of the body.

Miss Arsania Williams of St. Louis, former vice president and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Chicago were the losing contestants. Support swung to Mrs. Dement by delegations from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and certain eastern states turned the tide in the election.

LIST NEW OFFICERS

The complete roster of new officers is: Mrs. Ada Bell Dement of Mineral Weils, Texas, president; Mrs. Christine S. Smith, Detroit, vice-president; Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, Illinois, first recording secretary; Miss Gladys R. Holmes, Boston, second recording secretary; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, O., treasurer; Mrs. Grace W. Evans, Terre Haute, Ind., chairman. executive board; Mrs. Anna B. Gillum, Little Rock, secretary, executive board; Mrs. Nannie Mae Reed, Chicago, parliamentarian Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City, statistician; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Alabama, auditor; Mrs. L. B. Horace, Texas, chaplain; members of administrative board included Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, Capahosic, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, Mass., Mrs. Sara Lee Fleming, Conn., Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Kansas, and Mrs. E. D. Miller of Mound Bayou, Miss.

The meeting opened Monday night with welcoming addresses by Mayor R. A. Hefner of Oklahoma City, Mrs. J. W. Sanford of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Lucy Winslett of the Housewives League, Mrs. A. J. Orbansky, white, of the City Federation, Mrs. S. A. Haywood of the City Federation of Colored Women, Mrs. Lula E. Kiff, state president, and Rev. C. K. Brown, behalf of the Ministerial Alliance. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of Washington, D.C., responded.

REPORTS ARE HEARD

Tuesday reports were heard from the Douglass Home Board, Mrs. S. Joe Brown and Miss Nannie Burroughs, Phyllis Wheatley Department, Miss Jane Hunter Headquarters board; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune; Educational Department, Mrs. Nannie Reed, Department of Peace, Miss Robert J. Dunbar, and the Scholarship Fund board by Miss Hallie Q. Brown.

Mrs. R. R. Moten delivered her biennial address, Tuesday, pointing to a series of substantial accomplishments including the payment of the debt hanging over the national headquarters in Washington and a husbanding of funds. Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, national supervisor of the National Association of Colored Girls board, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of the History Committee; Mrs. I. W. Rowan of the Mother, Home and Child Department also reported.

Special trains brought delegations from several eastern cities and from Texas. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, executive secretary, said the session was one of the most profitable yet held.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri Candidate Defeated

Mrs. Ada Dement Victorious Over Arsania Williams

OKLAHOMA CITY. — (ANP) — Smashing again the precedent that leadership in the National Association of Colored Women proceeds along the line of succession, Mrs. A. B. Dement of Mineral Wells, Texas, was elected president at the twenty-second bi-ennial session held here this week.

Winning one of the most hotly-contested elections in the history of the organization, Mrs. Dement, who arrived with a delegation of more than 100 Texans, was the third president in the history of the club women's body to be elected without having filled the office of vice-president. Mrs. R. R. Moton, the retiring president, had been so named as was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in the initial days of the body.

Miss Arsania Williams of St. Louis, former vice-president and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Chicago were the losing contestants.

Support swung to Mrs. Dement by delegations from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and certain eastern states turned the tide in the election.

New Officers

The complete roster of new officers is as follows: Mrs. Ada Bell Dement, Mineral Wells, Texas, president; Mrs. Christine S. Smith, Detroit, vice-president; Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, Illinois, first recording secretary; Miss Gladys R. Holmes, Boston, second recording secretary; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, O., treasurer; Mrs. Grace W. Evans, Terre Haute, Ind., chairman, executive board; Mrs. Anna B. Gillum, Little Rock, secretary, executive board; Mrs. Nannie Mae Reed, Chicago, parliamentarian; Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City, statistician; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Alabama, auditor; Mrs. L. B. Horace, Texas, chaplain; members of the administrative board included Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, Capahosic, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sara Lee Fleming, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Kansas, and Mrs. E. D. Miller of Mound Bayou, Miss.

Welcome Program

The meeting opened Monday night with welcoming addresses by Mayor R. A. Hefner of Oklahoma City, Mrs. J. W. Sanford of the Negro Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Lucy Winslett, of the Housewives' league; Mrs. A. J. Orbansky, white, of the City Federation; Mrs. S. A. Haywood, of the City Federation of Colored Women; Mrs. Lula E. Kiff, state president, and Rev. C. K. Brown, on behalf of the Ministerial Alliance. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of Washington, D. C., responded.

Tuesday reports were heard from the Douglass Home Board, Mrs. S. Joe Brown and Miss Nannie Burroughs, Phyllis Wheatley department; Miss Jane Hunter, headquarters board; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, educational department, Mrs. Nannie Reed; department of peace, Miss Robert J. Dunbar, and the scholarship fund board by Miss Hallie Q. Brown.

Mrs. R. R. Moten delivered her biennial address, Tuesday, pointing to a series of substantial accomplishments, including the palment of the debt hanging over the national headquarters in Washington and a husbanding of funds. Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, national supervisor of the National Association of Colored Girls' board; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, of the history committee, and Mrs. I. W. Rowan of the Mother, Home and Child department, also reported.

Outstanding Speaker

Among the speakers were Mrs. Jane Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., on "Women in Industry"; Miss Mary V. Robinson of the U.S. Department of Labor, on "The Negro Woman Worker in Our Democracy Today"; Miss Thelma McKelvey, OPM office, on "Training, Demand and Supply of Negro Labor in Defense and Industrial Enterprise"; Dr. G. W. Welle, "Health and Hygiene"; Miss Frances Williams, consumer commissioner, "National Defense Advisory Commission"; Mrs. Grace Evans, "Legislation"; Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, the "N.A.C.W. and the N.A.C.G.", and E. B. Meissner, president and general manager of the St. Louis Car company, who spoke on "Procedure Necessary to Secure Employment of Qualified Negroes in Industry"; Mrs. Fannie Baxter, Chicago; Miss Audley Moore, New York City; Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch and A. Philip Randolph, all of whom spoke on the subject, "Successful Efforts In Opening New Job Opportunities for Negro Women."

Special trains brought delegations from several eastern states and from Texas. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, executive secretary, said the session was one of the most profitable yet held.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEXAS LEADER IN SMASHING WIN

AUG 9 1941

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 7. (ANP)—Smashing again the precedent that leadership in the National Association of Colored Women proceeds along the line of succession, Mrs. A. B. Dement of Mineral Wells, Texas, was elected president at the 22nd bi-ennial session held here this week. Winning one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the organization, Mrs. Dement who arrived with a delegation of more than 100 Texans was the third president in the history of the club women's body to be elected without having filled the office of vice-president. Mrs. R. R. Moton, the retiring president, had been so named as was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in the initial days of the body.

Retiring President

MRS. R. R. MOTON

Miss Arsania Williams of St. Louis, former vice-president and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Chicago were the losing contestants. Support swung to Mrs. Dement by delegations from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and certain eastern states turned the tide in the election.

OFFICERS NAMED

The complete roster of new officers is: Mrs. Ada Bell Dement of Mineral Wells, Tex., president; Mrs. Christine S. Smith, Detroit, vice-president; Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, Illinois, first recording secretary; Miss Gladys R. Holmes, Boston, second recording secretary; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, O., treasurer; Mrs. Grace Evans, Terre Haute, Ind., chairman, executive board; Mrs. Anna B. Gillum, Little Rock, secretary, executive board; Mrs. Nannie Mae Reed, Chicago, parliamentarian; Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City, statistician; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Alabama, auditor; Mrs. L. B. Horace, Texas, chaplain; members of administrative board included Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, Capahosic, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, Mass.; Mrs. Sara Lee Fleming, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Kas. and Mrs. E. D. Miller of Mound Bayou, Miss.

The meeting opened Monday night with welcoming addresses by Mayor R. A. Hefner of Oklahoma City, Mrs. J. W. Sanford of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Lucy Winslett of the Housewives' league; Mrs. A. J. Orbansky, white, of the City Federation; Mrs. S. A. Haywood of the City Federation of Colored Women, Mrs. Lula E. Kiff, State president and Rev. C. K. Brown on behalf of the Ministerial alliance. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of Washington, D. C., responded.

Tuesday reports were heard from the Douglass Home Board, Mrs. S. Joe Brown and Miss Nannie Burroughs, Phyllis Wheatley Department; Miss Jane Hunter, hedaquarters board; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune; educational department, Mrs. Nannie Reed; department of peace, Miss Robert J. Dunbar, and the scholarship fund board by Miss Hallie Q. Brown.

MRS. MOTON SPEAKS

Mrs. R. R. Moton delivered her biennial address, Tuesday, pointing to a series of substantial accomplishments including the payment of the debt hanging over the national headquarters in Washington and a husbanding of funds. Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, national supervisor of the National Association of Colored Girl's board, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of the history committee, Mrs. I. W. Rowan of the Mother, Home and Child department also reporter.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Jane Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va. on "Women In Industry"; Miss Mary V. Robinson of the U. S. Department of Labor on "The Negro Woman Worker in Our Democracy Today"; Miss Thelma McKelvey, OPM office on "Training, Demand and Supply of Negro Labor in Defense and Industrial Enterprise"; Dr. G. W. Welle, "Health and Hygiene"; Miss Frances Williams, consumer commissioner, National Defense Advisory Commission; Mrs. Grace Evans, "Legislation"; Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, the "NACW and the NACG"; and E. B. Meissner, president and general manager of the St. Louis Car Company,w ho spoke on "Procedure Necessary to Create Employment Opportunities for Qualified Negroes in Industry"; Mrs. Fannie Baxter, Chicago; Miss Audley Moore, New York City; Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch and A. Phillip Randolph, all of whom spoke on the subject, "Successful Efforts In Opening New Job Opportunities for Negro Women."

Special trains brought delegations from several eastern states and from Texas. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, executive secretary, said the session was one of the most profitable yet held.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Business Women's Ass'n To Meet In N. Y., Oct. 24

OCT 25 1941

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's clubs will convene at the Y.W.C.A. here October 24-26. The president, Miss Anna F. Broadnax of Wilmington, Del., will preside. The executive committee will meet Friday evening and Saturday morning will see the first business session of the organization.

An open luncheon meeting will take the place of the regular Saturday afternoon session, in which various professional and business women will speak to the delegation. The welcome address will be delivered by Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, New York's department of welfare director, with response coming from Mrs. Omega Mason, president, New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's clubs.

Other greetings will be given by Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of public school 24; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, New York Y.W.C.A.; Dr. Mae E. Chinn, Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs Lucy R. Milligan, Mrs. Florence K. Norman, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, Miss Helen Cromer, Mrs. Iolanthe Sidney, Mrs. Es Cobedo Posey and Mrs. Gertrude Robinson.

The presentation of an achievement award will be made by Mrs Bertha Pettie Rhodes, former national president of the association. Saturday evening, the delegates will be entertained at a formal ball held at Park Palace ballroom.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Some Observations On The National Council Of Negro Women

OCT 30 1941

By MRS. H. I. TRENT

The most outstanding feature of the country when it comes to Negro womanhood, was the Annual Conference of the National Council of Negro Women at the Nation's Capitol in the department of Labor Building, Oct. 16-18. A group of seven hundred women from all parts of the United States gathered to mingle their voices in a time when the world is facing a crisis as never before. The theme at a time like this was: "Women in the National Emergency; Toward Unity of purpose—Unity of Action." OCT 30 1941

Thursday morning under the direction of its founder and president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the business of the council got off immediately on a fine beginning, and soon after the registration a symposium was in progress titled "The Roll of the National Council of Negro Women in the World." Those taking part in this were some of the outstanding women of today, of which many were practicing attorneys and physicians, among whom was Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, a native of Goldsboro, N.C., and a graduate of Livingstone College.

The high spot of the first day's session was the address coming from Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The speaker in her address encouraged the Negro women to carry on by saying among other things, that we are people made up of all races, groups and religions, and that we must bear in mind, that every body helped to make this great country of ours, and that we are moving, and we hold in our hands the power to carry on, and our greatest hope is to help build and make better our own communities. The speaker further stated that the Negroes had made progress and that she believes that other rights that Negroes were entitled to would eventually come. Following Mrs. Roosevelt's address came the greatest opportunity that has ever been that of the Negro women to enjoy when the entire group went to the White House for tea given by Mrs. Roosevelt in the State Dining Room. Just before entering that spacious room every member of the group met and shook hands with the most gracious First Lady of the land. Thursday evening was spent in a public mass meeting in the auditorium of the Department of Labor, at which time addresses and musical numbers were given by some of the best talent from the Civil Service and other commissions.

The high spot of Friday's session was the address on home planning by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Medical Advisor of the staff of Howard University; address by the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell; address by the Hon. Paul V. McNutt, one-time candidate for the presidency, Federal Security Administrator. The evening session was held at Howard University, included in this program was greetings from President Mordecai Johnson; address by the Hon. A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; address by Dr. Rayford Logan, followed by the National Defense Round table which was composed of twenty-five Negroes including Mr. W. J. Trent, Jr., Department, representing the different agencies of the Government staff, as set up in the Nation's Capitol.

Saturday's sessions were not unlike others, climaxing that day was the evening dinner meeting, during which time and in an elaborate fash-